CRS Report for Congress

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Iraq: Summary of U.S. Forces

Updated November 28, 2005

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1. REPORT DATE **28 NOV 2005**	2. REPORT TYPE	3. DATES COVERED **00-11-2005 to 00-11-2005**
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE **Iraq: Summary of U.S. Forces**		5a. CONTRACT NUMBER
		5b. GRANT NUMBER
		5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER
6. AUTHOR(S)		5d. PROJECT NUMBER
		5e. TASK NUMBER
		5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) **Congressional Research Service, The Library of Congress,101 Independence Ave, SE,Washington,DC,20540-7500**		8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)		10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)
		11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT **Approved for public release; distribution unlimited**		
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		
14. ABSTRACT		
15. SUBJECT TERMS		

16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES **14**	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT **unclassified**	b. ABSTRACT **unclassified**	c. THIS PAGE **unclassified**			

Iraq: Summary of U.S. Forces

Summary

This report provides a summary estimate of military forces reported to have been deployed to and subsequently withdrawn from the U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) Area of Responsibility (AOR), popularly called the Persian Gulf region, to support Operation Iraqi Freedom. For background information on the AOR, see [http://www.centcom.mil/aboutus/aor.htm].   Geographically, the USCENTCOM AOR stretches from the Horn of Africa to Central Asia. The information about military units that have been deployed and withdrawn is based on both official government public statements and estimates identified in selected news accounts.

The statistics have been assembled from both Department of Defense (DOD) sources and open-source press reports. However, due to concerns about operational security, DOD is not routinely reporting the composition, size, or destination of units and military forces being deployed to the Persian Gulf. Consequently, not all the data herein have been officially confirmed. For further information, see CRS Report RL31701, *Iraq: U.S. Military Operations*, by Steve Bowman.

This report will be updated as the situation continues to develop.

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U.S. Forces

Military Units: Deployed/En Route/On Deployment Alert

Since December 2002 when the Department of Defense (DOD) began announcing the first deployments of military units to the Persian Gulf region, U.S. forces reported to be currently deployed include the following:

Army — one airborne corps, one airborne division, three infantry brigades, two armored brigades, two armored cavalry regiments, one brigade combat team, and one field artillery brigade

Navy — one carrier strike group, one expeditionary strike group

Marine Corps — two expeditionary forces, one expeditionary unit

Air Force — elements of 10 fighter, fighter/bomber, specialized, and support wings

Coast Guard — six Coast Guard cutters and elements of Port Security Units

As of November 21, 2005, according to DOD officials, approximately 199,400 U.S. forces were within the borders of Iraq and the surrounding region, and 157,982 troops were within the borders of Iraq only supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF). As of that date, there were 108,964 active duty (see **Table 1**), 35,109 National Guard, and 13,909 Reserve forces (see **Table 2**) deployed in Iraq.[1] Also, approximately 23,000 non-U.S. coalition forces from 27 countries are in Iraq contributing to stabilization operations.[2]

Table 1. Operation Iraqi Freedom Active Duty Force Levels

Branch of Service	Troop Numbers
Army	78,490
Navy	2,315
Air Force	7,559
Marine Corps	20,600
Total	**108,964**

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[1] Office of the Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff, Legislative Affairs, Nov. 21, 2005.

[2] Non-U.S. Forces in Iraq at [http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/ops/iraq_orbat_coalition.htm] and Multi-National Force-Iraq at [http://www.mnf-iraq.com/coalition.htm].

**Table 2. Operation Iraqi Freedom
Reserve Component Force Levels**

Branch of Service	Troop Numbers
Army National Guard	34,662
Air National Guard	447
Army Reserve	10,320
Air Force Reserve	665
Navy Reserve	650
Marine Corps Reserve	2,274
Total	**49,018**

A report prepared by the staff of the U.S. Central Command, Combined Forces Air Component Commander, indicates that as of April 30, 2003, there were 466,985 total personnel deployed for Operation Iraqi Freedom.[3] This includes USAF, 54,955; USAF Reserve, 2,084; USAF National Guard, 7,207; USMC, 74,405; USMC Reserve, 9,501; USN, 61,296 (681 are members of the U.S. Coast Guard); USN Reserve, 2,056; and USA, 233,342; USA Reserve, 10,683; and USA National Guard, 8,866.

Operation Iraqi Freedom Force Rotations

Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld announced on November 7, 2005, that approximately 92,000 military personnel from eight major units, 65,000 from active duty and 26,000 from the reserve component, will deploy to Iraq in support of the Operation Iraqi Freedom 5 (OIF 5) troop rotation (see **Table 5**).[4] The transition of the OIF 5 units will begin in mid-2006. Commencing on December 14, 2004, and continuing on January 4 and January 18, 2005, DOD announced the Operation Iraqi Freedom 4 (OIF 4) troop rotational units (see **Table 4**). At a hearing held by the House Committee on Armed Services on July 7, 2004, DOD officials announced the troops rotation plan for Operation Iraqi Freedom 3 (OIF 3). OIF 3 commenced in July 2004 with the stated goal of flowing new active and reserve forces into the Iraqi theater of operations for up to 12-month rotations, and eventually reducing U.S. force levels in Iraq from 140,000 to approximately 130,000. According to slides presented at the hearing, units from Operation Iraqi Freedom 2 (OIF 2 or units currently stationed in Iraq) will transition out, and units activated for OIF 3 will deploy to Iraq commencing in July 2004 (see **Table 3**). Also, on May 17, 2004, DOD announced that approximately 3,600 members of the 2nd Brigade of the 2nd Infantry Division will deploy from the Republic of Korea to Iraq in mid-summer 2004.[5]

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[3] "Operation Iraqi Freedom — By the Numbers," U.S. Central Air Forces, Assessment and Analysis Division, Apr. 30, 2003, p. 3.

[4] Department of Defense, American Forces Information Service news article, Nov. 7, 2005.

[5] Department of Defense, American Forces Information Service news article, May 17, 2004.

Table 3. Operation Iraqi Freedom Ground Troop Rotations

OIF 2	OIF 3	Transition period
Stryker Brigade	Stryker Brigade	November 2004
1st Infantry Division	42nd Infantry Division (NY)	December 2004-February 2005
I Marine Expeditionary Force	Marine Expeditionary Force	March 2005
1st Cavalry Division	3rd Infantry Division	November 2004-March 2005
1st Armored Division	2nd Brigade, 10th Mountain Division	July 2004
2nd Light Cavalry Regiment	11th Marine Expeditionary Unit 24th Marine Expeditionary Unit 155th Armored Brigade (MS)	July 2004 July 2004 February 2005
81st Brigade	29th Brigade (National Guard, HI) 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment	March 2005 March 2005

Source: U. S. Congress, House Committee on Armed Services, *Hearing on Troop Rotations For Operation Iraqi Freedom 3 and Operation Enduring Freedom 6 and the Army's Mobilization of the Individual Ready Reserve,* July 7, 2004, Prepared Statement of Lieutenant General Norton A. Schwartz, Briefing Slide, "Ground Troop Rotation Plan Operation Iraqi Freedom." This document is available online from the House Armed Services Committee at [http://armedservices.house.gov/openingstatementsandpressreleases/108thcongress/04-07-07schwartz.pdf].

Table 4. Operation Iraqi Freedom 4 Rotational Units

Military Unit	Home Military Base	Transition period
XVIII Airborne Corps	Fort Bragg, NC	February 2005
V Corps	Heidelberg, Germany	early 2006
42nd Infantry Division (Mechanized), New York National Guard	Troy, NY	February 2005
11th Armored Calvary Regiment	Fort Irwin, CA	February 2005
2nd Marine Expeditionary Force	Camp Lejeune, NC	February 2005
3rd Marine Air Wing	Miramar Naval Air Station, CA	February 2005
3rd Infantry Division (Mechanized)	Fort Stewart, GA	February 2005
48th Infantry Brigade (Separate), Georgia Army National Guard	Macon, GA	mid-2005
29th Infantry Brigade Combat Team, Hawaii National Guard	Kalaeloa, HI	February 2005

Military Unit	Home Military Base	Transition period
172nd Stryker Brigade Combat Team	Fort Wainwright, AK	mid-2005
1st Brigade, 10th Mountain Division	Fort Drum, NY	mid-2005
101st Airborne Division, Air Assault (division Headquarters and 4 Brigades)	Fort Campbell, KY	mid-2005
1st Brigade, 1st Infantry Division	Fort Riley, KS	mid-2005
4th Infantry Division (division Headquarters and 4 Brigades)	Fort Hood, TX	mid-2005
2nd Brigade Combat Team, 28th Infantry Division, Pennsylvania Army National Guard	Washington, PA	mid-2005
1st and 2nd Brigades, U.S. Army 1st Armored Division	Wiesbaden, Germany	mid-2005

Source: DOD News Releases, Dec. 14, 2004, and Jan. 4 , Jan. 18, Feb. 11, Feb. 15, 2005.

Table 5. Operation Iraqi Freedom 5 Rotational Units

Military Unit	Home Military Base	Transition period
Division Headquarters, 25th Infantry Division	Schofield Barracks, HI	mid-2006
13th Corps Support Command	Fort Hood, TX	mid-2006
1st Brigade, 34th Infantry Division, Minnesota Army National Guard	Stillwater, MN	mid-2006
2nd Brigade, 1st Infantry Division	Schweinfurt, Germany	mid-2006
3rd Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division	Fort Lewis, WA	mid-2006
3rd Brigade, 82nd Airborne Division	Fort Bragg, NC	mid-2006
3rd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division	Schofield Barracks, HI	mid-2006
2nd Brigade, 10th Mountain Division	Fort Drum, NY	mid-2006

Source: DOD News Release, Nov. 7, 2005.

On January 14, 2004, the USS *Boxer*[6] (LHD 4) deployed from San Diego, CA, and on January 19, 2004, the USS *Bataan*[7] (LHD 5) deployed from Norfolk, VA. The mission of both ships was to provide amphibious lift and logistical support for the OIF 2 force rotation. Both ships completed their OIF 2 troop rotation support missions. The USS *Boxer* on April 29, 2004, returned to its homeport in San Diego, CA; and the USS *Bataan* on March 31, 2004, returned to its Norfolk, VA, homeport.

Army

Mechanized infantry divisions have 17,000 personnel consisting of three maneuver brigades (a brigade is 5,000 soldiers) that comprise five tank battalions (a battalion is 1,000 soldiers) and five mechanized infantry battalions.[8]

Armored divisions consist of 17, 000 personnel and are similar in organization and equipment to a mechanized division, however, the three maneuver brigades have six tank battalions and four mechanized infantry battalions.[9] These numbers are approximate. Army divisions generally deploy with additional support units not included in division counts.

Armored cavalry regiments are comparable in size to a brigade (approximately 4,000 personnel) and are composed of three armored cavalry squadrons (a squadron is 1,000 soldiers) and one air cavalry troop (a troop is 190 soldiers).[10] A corps is a deployable command of approximately 20,000 to 45,000 soldiers.[11]

Table 6. Major Army Units Deployed or Alerted

Military Unit	Number of Personnel	Home Military Base
1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division	4,000	Fort Lewis, WA
2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division	4,000	Schofield Barracks, HI
10th Mountain Division (selected units)	3,650	Fort Drum, NY
2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment	3,700	Fort Polk, LA
11th Armored Cavalry Regiment	1,500	Fort Irwin, CA

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[6] "USS Boxer to Deploy in Support of Global War on Terrorism," *Navy Newsstand*, Jan. 8, 2004.

[7] "USS Bataan to Deploy in Support of OIF Force Rotation," *Navy Newsstand*, Jan. 13, 2004.

[8] This information comes from archived CRS Report 91-167, *Persian Gulf War: Summary of U.S. and Non-U.S. Forces* (no longer available; for more information, contact Steven R. Bowman at 7-7613).

[9] Ibid.

[10] Ibid.

[11] Department of the Army, *Organization of the United States Army,* Pamphlet 10-1, June 14, 1994, J4-J10.

Military Unit	Number of Personnel	Home Military Base
XVIII Airborne Corps (Selected Units)	8,000	Fort Bragg, NC
82nd Airborne Division	5,000	Fort Bragg, NC
17th Field Artillery Brigade	2,000	Fort Sill, OK
1st Infantry Division (Mechanized)	1,800	Wuerzburg, Germany
3rd Infantry Division (Mechanized), 2nd Unit of Action Brigade	4,400	Fort Stewart, GA
42nd Infantry Division (Mechanized)	23,000	Troy, NY
2nd Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division	3,614	Camp Red Cloud, South Korea
29th Infantry Brigade (Separate), Hawaii National Guard	3,600	Kalaeloa, Oahu, HI
81st Armor Brigade (Separate), Washington National Guard	4,500	Seattle, WA
56th Brigade Combat Team, 36th Infantry Division, Texas Army National Guard	2,944	Fort Worth, TX
155th Armored Brigade (Separate), Mississippi Army National Guard	4,015	Tupelo, MS
30th Infantry Brigade (eHSB) Mechanized, North Carolina Army National Guard	4,500	Clinton, NC
39th Infantry Brigade (eHSB) (Light), Arkansas Army National Guard	4,200	Little Rock, AR

Navy

The Carrier Strike Group (CSG) does not have an official definition or standard composition. Battle groups are formed and disestablished by the Navy on an as needed basis, and one may be different from another. However, they all are comprised of similar types of ships and aircraft. The U.S. Navy announced on April 9, 2003, that the USS *Abraham Lincoln* CSG was relieved of duty by the USS *Nimitz*, and would be returning to homeport. DOD officials said during a Pentagon briefing on April 14, 2003, that the USS *Constellation* and USS *Kitty Hawk* CSGs were being withdrawn from the Iraqi theater of operations to return to their homeports. On May 9, 2003, the USS *Theodore Roosevelt* CSG was ordered to return to homeport, and on May 15, 2003, the Navy reported that the USS *Harry S. Truman* CSG had withdrawn and would return from deployment.

On September 5, 2003, DOD officials said the USS *Nimitz* CSG was departing the Persian Gulf to replace the USS *Carl Vinson* in the Pacific Ocean. On November 3, 2003, the USS *Enterprise* CSG deployed from the port of Jebel Ali, United Arab Emirates, for the North Arabian Sea. The USS *Enterprise* CSG was scheduled to return to its homeport of Norfolk, VA, on February 29, 2004, and was replaced by the USS *George Washington* CSG on February 16, 2004. The USS *George Washington* CSG returned to its Norfolk, VA homeport on July 26, 2004, and was replaced by the USS *John F. Kennedy* CSG. The USS *John F. Kennedy* CSG was

relieved of duty station by the USS *Harry S. Truman* CSG on November 20, 2004. The USS *Carl Vinson* CSG replaced the USS *Harry S. Truman* CSG on March 19, 2005. The USS *Carl Vinson* CSG will continue military and maritime operations in support of OIF. The USS *Nimitz* CSG replaced the USS *Carl Vinson* CSG in the Persian Gulf on July 5, 2005. The USS *Theodore Roosevelt* CSG arrived on station to replace the USS *Nimitz* CSG on September 24, 2005.

Support Ship. The USNS *Comfort* hospital ship is a 1,000-bed medical treatment facility capable of providing emergency on-site care for U.S. combatant forces deployed in war and peacetime operations. The ship is also equipped to deliver medical care for troops injured in biological and chemical attacks. On May 9, 2003, the *Comfort* was ordered to return to its homeport in Baltimore, MD.

USS *Theodore Roosevelt* Carrier Strike Group. Carrier Air Wing 8 consists of 70-80 aircraft including the: F/A-18C Hornet, F/A-18E/F Super Hornet, E-2CHawkeye, EA-6B Prowler, C-2A Greyhound, SH-60F/HH-60H Seahawk.

Table 7. USS *Theodore Roosevelt* Carrier Strike Group

Name	Type of Ship	Homeport
USS *Theodore Roosevelt*	Nuclear-powered aircraft carrier	Norfolk, VA
USS *San Jacinto*	Guided missile cruiser	Norfolk, VA
USS *Oscar Austin*	Guided missile destroyer	Norfolk, VA
USS *Donald Cook*	Guided missile destroyer	Norfolk, VA
SPS *Alvaro de Bazan*	Frigate	Spain
USNS *Mount Baker*	Combat logistics ship	Earle, NJ
USNS *Kanawha*	Combat logistics ship	Norfolk, VA

Marine Corps

A complete Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) consists of approximately 45,000 personnel. A Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB) has 15,000 troops, and the Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU) is composed of nearly 2,000 marines.[12]

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[12] CRS Report 91-167, *Persian Gulf War* (out of print; available from author: 7-8983).

Table 8. Marine Corps Personnel Deployed or Alerted

Military Unit	Number of Personnel	Home Military Base
I Marine Expeditionary Force	25,000	Camp Pendleton, C
II Marine Expeditionary Force (Forward) (Selected Elements)	20,000	Camp Lejeune, NC
2nd Marine Division (selected elements)	1,850	Camp Lejeune, NC
13th Marine Expeditionary Unit (SOC)	2,100	Camp Pendleton
3rd Marine Aircraft Wing (Selected Elements)	7,500	San Diego, CA

Operationally, these Marine Corps units are organized into Amphibious Task Forces that consist of three Amphibious Ready Groups (ARGs) or battle groups. Each ARG is led by an amphibious assault helicopter carrier with approximately 2,000 marines on board.[13] On June 13, 2003, the Marine Corps reported that the 2nd Marine Expeditionary Brigade had withdrawn from Iraq and would return to Camp Lejeune on June 22, 2003. The 15th MEU on April 29, 2003, and the 26th MEU on July 10, 2003, were both withdrawn from Iraq and redeployed. The 26th MEU returned to Iraq on May 2, 2005, and redeployed to its home military base on August 30, 2005.

Amphibious Task Force East. Six to eight aircraft and 33 helicopters, including AV-8 Harrier, CH-53 Sea Stallions, CH-46 Sea Knights, AH-1 Sea Cobras, Mechanized Landing (LCM), Landing Craft Utility (LCU), and Landing Craft, Air Cushion (LCAC) landing craft. On June 6, 2003, the Navy reported that the sailors, marines, and ships attached to Amphibious Task Force East would return to Norfolk, VA, on June 25-26, 2003.

Amphibious Task Force West. Six to eight aircraft and 33 helicopters, including AV-8 Harrier, CH-53 Sea Stallions, CH-46 Sea Knights, AH-1 Sea Cobras, Mechanized Landing (LCM), Landing Craft Utility (LCU), and Landing Craft, Air Cushion (LCAC) landing craft. On July 30, 2003, the Navy reported that the sailors, marines, and ships attached to Amphibious Task Force West returned to San Diego on July 26, 2003.

On July 25, 2003, the Navy ordered the Iwo Jima Amphibious Ready Group to redeploy from Iraq. On July 25, 2003, President George W. Bush ordered the USS *Iwo Jima* to take a position for possible action off the coast of Liberia.

Expeditionary Strike Groups (ESG). Expeditionary Strike Group One, led by the USS *Peleliu* Amphibious Assault Ship, is the first ESG to deploy overseas. The ESG arrived in the USCENTCOM area of responsibility in September 2003 with

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[13] "Sending in the Marines," *Washington Post*, Jan. 29, 2003, p. A13.

the assigned mission of "providing a post-war presence in the region, aid in peacekeeping, security, and to promote an environment conducive to rebuilding a new Iraqi government."[14] ESG One was scheduled to return to the United States during the first week of March 2004. Expeditionary Strike Group Two is led by the USS *Wasp* Amphibious Assault Ship — the first ESG to deploy from the East Coast. ESG Two departed from Norfolk, VA, on February 17, 2004, to replace ESG One.[15]

Expeditionary Strike Group Three (ESG 3), also known as the Belleau Wood ESG 3, entered the U.S. Navy's 5th Fleet on July 2, 2004, and will assume the duties of maritime security operations in the Northern Arabian Gulf (NAG). The NAG security operations include security of the Al Basrah and Khawr Al Amaya Iraqi oil terminals.[16] Expeditionary Strike Group Two was redeployed to its homeport on August 21, 2004. ESG Three changed flag staff and ships at sea, from the USS *Belleau Wood* to the USS *Essex*. The Essex Expeditionary Strike Group was officially activated on September 10, 2004, and will be responsible for "Maritme Security Operations (MSO) in the Northern Arabian Gulf, to include protection of Al Basrah Oil Terminal (ABOT) and Khawr Oil Terminal (KAAOT) off the coast of Iraq."[17]

The USS *Bonhomme Richard* ESG arrived in the Persian Gulf on January 26, 2005, to relieve the Essex ESG.[18] The USS *Kearsarge* ESG arrived on station in the Persian Gulf on May 2, 2005, to replace the USS *Bonhomme Richard* ESG. The USS *Kearsarge* will be conducting maritime security operations.[19] The USS *Kearsarge* ESG redeployed and departed its Persian Gulf station, when it transited the Suez Canal on August 30, 2005.[20] The USS *Tarawa* ESG arrived on station in the Persian Gulf on November 16, 2005. Designated (ESG 1), the Tarawa ESG's mission is to lead a task force of six coalition ships in conducting MSO in the North Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Oman.[21]

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[14] "ESG 1 Heads North in Support of Operation Iraqi Freedom," *Navy Newsstand*, Oct. 21, 2003.

[15] "Wasp Strike Group and 22 MEU to Deploy," *Navy Newsstand*, Feb. 10, 2004.

[16] "ESG 3 Assumes Maritime Security Mission," *Navy Newsstand*, Jul. 7, 2004.

[17] "ESG 3 Proves Flexibility, Mobility with First Staff Cross Deck at Sea," *Navy Newstand*, Sept. 15, 2004.

[18] "Bonhomme Richard Arrives On Station in Persian Gulf," *Navy Newsstand*, Jan. 26, 2005.

[19] "Kearsarge on Station in Persian Gulf," *Navy Newsstand*, May 3, 2005.

[20] "26th MEU Completes Distributed OPS in CENTCOM AOR," *Marine Corps News*, Aug. 31, 2005.

[21] "ESG-1 Conducts Maritime Security Operations in Arabian Sea," *Navy Newsstand*, Nov. 16, 2005.

Table 9. USS *Tarawa* Expeditionary Strike Group

Name	Type of Ship	Homeport
USS *Tarawa*	Amphibious assault ship	San Diego, CA
USS *Cleveland*	Amphibious transport dock ship	San Diego, CA
USS *Pearl Harbor*	Amphibious dock landing ship	San Diego, CA

Air Force

The units listed below are those DOD has publically acknowledged have been deployed; additional units and aircraft may have been deployed but not acknowledged.

Table 10. Air Force Units

Military Unit	Military Base
447th Air Expeditionary Group	Baghdad IAP/Camp Sather, Iraq
506th Air Expeditionary Group	Kirkuk Air Base, Iraq
40th Air Expeditionary Wing (selected elements)	Diego Garcia , BIOT
320th Air Expeditionary Wing	Seeb IAP, Oman
321st Air Expeditionary Wing	Masirah AB, Oman
332nd Air Expeditionary Wing	Balad Air Base, Iraq
380th Air Expeditionary Wing	Al Dhafra Air Base, United Arab Emirates
386th Air Expeditionary Wing	Ali Al Salem Air Base, Kuwait
405th Air Expeditionary Wing	Thumrait Air Base, Oman
407th Air Expeditionary Group	Tallil Air Base, Iraq

Coast Guard

According to the Coast Guard (CG), during peak OIF operations there were 1,250 active duty personnel and nearly 500 reservists, two large cutters, a buoy tender, eight patrol boats (CGCs), four port security units, and law enforcement detachments deployed to the Persian Gulf region.[22] On May 23, 2003, the Coast Guard announced the CGCs *Dallas*, *Pea Island*, *Knight Island*, *Bainbridge Island*, and *Grand Isle* would be returning to their homeports. On June 10, 2003, the Navy reported that Naval Coastal Warfare Group 1 had completed their port security and harbor defense mission and would return to San Diego, CA. Port Security Unit 313

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[22] U.S. Coast Guard, Factcard, *Operation Iraqi Freedom*, Sept. 2003.

returned to Tacoma, WA, on August 27, 2003. On June 2, 2004, at the request of DOD officials, the CG ordered the deployment of two additional 110-foot Patrol Boats and two Law Enforcement Detachments. These additional units will bring the total number of CG personnel currently supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom to 400.[23]

Table 11. Coast Guard Personnel

Units	Home Base
Port Security Unit 307	St. Petersburg, FL
PacificTactical Law Enforcement Detachment - South	St. Petersburg, FL
PacificTactical Law Enforcement Detachment - Pacific	San Diego, CA
Harbor Defense Command Unit 111	Alameda, CA

Table 12. Coast Guard Cutters

Name	Type of Ship	Homeport
CGC *Wrangell*	Island Class Cutter	South Portland, ME
CGC *Adak*	Island Class Cutter	Sandy Hook, NJ
CGC *Aquidneck*	Island Class Cutter	Atlantic Beach, NC
CGC *Baranof*	Island Class Cutter	Miami, FL
CGC *Monomoy*	Island Class Cutter	Woods Hole, MA
CGC *Maui*	Island Class Cutter	San Juan, PR

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[23] U.S. Coast Guard, Press Release, *Coast Guard Deploys Additional Units To Support Operation Iraqi Freedom*, June 2, 2004.